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U.S. Plane Shatters N.Y.-London Record

From Wire Dispatches

FARNBOROUGH, England, Sept. 1.—A U.S. Air Force SR-71 reconnaissance jet aircraft broke the air speed record between London and New York today—making the crossing in less than half the time of the existing record.

The aircraft, flying at three times the speed of sound, made the 3,490-mile transatlantic crossing in 1 hour, 56 minutes for an average speed of 1,817 miles an hour.

The previous record of 4 hours, 45 minutes was set five years ago by a Royal Navy Phantom fighter.

The record-breaking SR-71, successor to the U-2 spyplane, was piloted by Maj. James Sullivan, 37, of Wheeler, Mont., and Maj. Noel Widdifield, 33, of Anderson, Ind.

The Air Force said both men are assigned to the Strategic Air Command's 9th Strategic Reconnaissance Wing at Beale Air Force Base in California, where the flight originated.

The SR-71, a sleek black aircraft, is used to fly unarmed high over Cuba, North Vietnam, China and other countries.

It can survey more than 100,000 square miles of the earth's surface in an hour.

The plane will be on display all week at the Farnborough International Air Show. About 70 U.S. companies, backed by a stand sponsored by the American government, have taken space at the show.

A U.S. spokesman said the Air Force decided to break the



United Press International
RECORD BREAKER—The U.S. Air Force SR-71 jet landing in Farnborough, England, after setting speed record between New York and London.

here, damaged its undercarriage three weeks ago in landing.

In June, the Concorde 002 flew from Boston to Paris at an average speed of 1,335 mph.

Copter Crash Kills 1
FARNBOROUGH, England, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—An ex-

perimental U.S. helicopter crashed at the Farnborough International Air Show here yesterday, killing one crewman and seriously injuring the other.

The Sikorsky Blackhawk, a high-speed attack helicopter, crashed in front of thousands of spectators while attempting a roll close to the ground.

perimentals were destroyed by fire caused by hand-grenade blasts and said UN peace-keeping forces were concerned over continuing incidents.

Meanwhile, Dr. Vassos Lysandris, who escaped an assassination attempt here on Friday, appealed to his paramilitary supporters yesterday not to carry out revenge killings.

But the Socialist leader said that if the government of President Giscard D'Estaing did not take appropriate measures against those who attempted the assassination, it would be considered an accomplice.

A crowd estimated by Greek television at 400,000 persons interrupted his speech with shouts of "We are all with you," "Traitors to the execution squad," "Down with CIA," and "France Greece allies."

Mr. Caramanlis said the Greek people suffered a "painful disappointment" from the fact that NATO proved incapable of stopping the barbarian invasion by Turkey and the danger of conflict between two of its members."

No Action Taken Yet
Last week the Premier formally notified the heads of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's member governments of his country's decision to pull out of the alliance's military structure but said Greece would remain within the political structure of the alliance.

15 Missing
A government spokesman also said 15 persons were reported missing in Akhrytov after the Turks withdrew to their own lines.

The bodies of the two dead persons—a 68-year-old man and a 60-year-old woman—were found in a field. They had been blindfolded and shot several times, the spokesman said.

The government also announced today that Michael Kashilos, 90, a renowned Greek-Cypriot primitive painter, has died after a beating by Turkish troops. Mr. Kashilos, a former farmer and shepherd, took up painting when he was 76. He won the first prize at the Bratislava primitive art biennale in 1972.

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The Pentagon has maintained that expansion of the Diego Garcia base into a naval and air support facility is necessary to counter the growing Soviet presence in the region.

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Mr. Schmidt emphatically denied press reports yesterday that he had discussed the role of the Italian Communist party with Mr. Rumor. Yet, an Italian official who attended the Bellagio conference would not rule out that the Chancellor and the Italian Premier had "informally" talked about the Italian Communists and their future status at dinner Friday.

Today's editorial in *L'Unità* declared that "without the Communists—regardless of whether they are inside or outside the government setup—the problems of our economic crisis cannot be tackled."

Restraint Comment
The article said that demands for a new relationship with the Communist party were growing within the democratic camp and within Italy's significant social and cultural forces.

Italy's Communist party is the strongest in the West. It has not taken part in the government since 1947.

Today's *L'Unità* also reported on the West German loan, using remarkable restraint in its comments. The Communist newspaper merely observed that West Germany was seeking a "hege-

Turks Quit A Sector Of Nicosia

Leave Compound Of Paris Mission

NICOSIA, Sept. 1 (UPI).—Turkish forces withdrew today from the French Embassy compound, which they occupied yesterday, but remained in an area near the British High Commission, a United Nations spokesman said.

He said negotiations were taking place to get the Turks to withdraw from the British area too.

British sources said the Turks had planted mines about 100 yards from the High Commission.

The French and British buildings are about 200 yards apart, situated on a part of the "green line" where the Turks moved forward in the last two days.

The "green line" separates the Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot sectors in Nicosia.

On The Line

The UN spokesman said the Turks, in moving into the Greek-Cypriot sector, occupied some Greek-owned premises.

He said a number of shops on the Greek-Cypriot side had been destroyed by fire caused by hand-grenade blasts and said UN peace-keeping forces were concerned over continuing incidents.

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Italy's Reds Open Drive for Power; Bonn Gives Loan

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Sept. 1 (NYT).—The Italian Communist party today made a strong bid to collaborate with the government to save the nation from socio-economic disaster.

The offer of Communist cooperation was contained in a front-page editorial in the party newspaper *L'Unità*. The article was signed by Carlo Galluzzi, a member of the Communist party directorate and a deputy chairman of the Chamber of Deputies.

The Communist leader asserted in the editorial that progress in the American-Soviet detente had laid specters of anti-Communist crusades to rest and made it possible for his party to come to the government's aid. The editorial echoed statements that the top Communist party leader, Enrico Berlinguer, and his lieutenants have lately been making with increasing frequency and insistence.

Political Rome was nevertheless struck by the timing and forcefulness of the latest Communist bid for a share in power.

Today's editorial followed yesterday's announcement that West Germany had granted Italy a \$2-billion loan to help the country overcome its present serious financial troubles.

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Italian Premier Mariano Rumor reached agreement on the huge loan, which will provide some respite for the hard-pressed Italian government, in two days of talks at Bellagio on Lake Como Friday and yesterday.

Loan for Two Years
Mr. Schmidt agreed that the \$2 billion in credits would be given by the German central bank to its Italian counterpart at an interest rate of almost 8 per cent and for a maximum of two years.

The loan will be guaranteed by one-fifth of Italy's gold reserves, financial sources said.

The deal appeared to mark a dramatic change in West German policy. Until now, Mr. Schmidt and Finance Minister Hans Apel have held that West Germany was not prepared to give financial help to its Common Market partners until they showed themselves prepared to take drastic measures to curb inflation and reduce soaring balance-of-payments deficits.

Mr. Schmidt, at the meeting, expressed his "respect" for the Italian government's emergency program to tackle the financial crisis. He also agreed to back Italy's request that short-term credits from the Common Market should be extended for six months more.

The measures will contribute to easing Italy's balance-of-payments crisis. The deficit on current balance is estimated at \$7.5 billion this year by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Further measures to help Italy will be discussed by the Common Market ministers later this month.

Surprise Accord
Constantine Caramanlis

MOSSOW, Sept. 1 (NYT).—The Soviet Union has accused President Ford of "regrettable inaccuracy" in stating last week that Russia was operating three naval bases in the Indian Ocean.

The commentary issued yesterday by Tass was the first criticism of the new President to appear in the Soviet press.

At a news conference Wednesday, Mr. Ford had supported the expansion of the U.S. naval base on the small island of Diego Garcia, for which Congress recently appropriated \$39 million.

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Zagreb Rail Crash Probe Opens; Toll Set at 122

91 Are Injured In Special Going To W. Germany

By Malcolm W. Browne

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, Sept. 1 (NYT).—Eleven Yugoslav police officers today began the task of determining the number and identity of the victims of Friday night's train disaster here.

At least 122 persons were killed in a special train carrying Yugoslav migrant workers and their families from Belgrade to which went off the track at high speed as it was entering Zagreb station.

We do not have one single tact body," Vladimir Palovic, head of the Institute of Forensic Pathology, said. "We are sure we have 117 different bodies."

Seven of the 98 injured died. Because the bodies were so anguished, the real death toll may never be known, the pathologist said.

Few Are Identified
A handful of relatives of train victims arrived at the main organ here this morning to inquire about identification. But it was not clear what no more than a dozen victims had been identified.

In most cases, the travelers presumably came from poor farms, many living in the most awkward and remote parts of Yugoslavia. It will probably take long time to bring family members to Zagreb.

The cause of the crash has not been determined, except that the train was speeding when it entered the station. Two train crews and two signalmen are unarrested while an investigation being conducted.

The Yugoslav Press Service said that Saudi Arabia and Algeria had agreed to maintain prices at their present levels at the end of recent contracts. The decision, it said, "consolidated the front of the producer countries" against those who think prices should be raised.

While Algeria has long been known as a price "hawk," Saudi Arabia took the position until recently that prices were too high and as a result were endangering the long-range stability of the producer countries. It was also understood to have been impressed by the argument that the present price levels were having a ruinous impact on the world economy.

But the Saudis were unable to persuade other important producers to go along with these views.

The United States, leading the drive for lower oil prices, has been encouraging Saudi Arabia to act unilaterally with offers of arms and technological cooperation. Yesterday's announcement is a setback for Washington's strategy.

Secretary of the Treasury William Ruckelshaus Close

BRUSSELS, Sept. 1 (UPI).—Two of the four pirate radio stations operating off the North Sea International, which broadcasts tonight following government orders to close by Sept. 1.



United Press International
CRASH SCENE—Passenger cars of the derailed Belgrade-Munich train scattered around outside Zagreb railroad station Saturday after crashing at high speed on Friday night.

Saudis Reject Oil-Price Reduction

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

LONDON, Sept. 1 (NYT).—Saudi Arabia, the world's major oil-exporting country, has agreed with Algeria not to lower oil prices, the official Algerian Press Service reported yesterday.

The announcement, which deals a blow to the hopes of consumer countries, did not say how long the agreement would apply. It was made 12 days before the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries was to meet in Vienna to consider new price levels.</p

'Startling and Impressive' Show

Soviet-Built Tanks, Missiles Displayed by Libyan Parade

TRIPOLI, Libya, Sept. 1 (AP).—This country's ruling Revolutionary Command Council today paraded its significantly increased array of Soviet military equipment in marking the fifth anniversary of the coup d'état that toppled King Idris.

Col. Moamer Qadhafi, leader of the council, presided over the show which several foreign diplomats described as "startling and impressive."

An armada of 200 tanks, most of them newly acquired Soviet models, thundered past the reviewing stand.

The parade also showed off new supplies of Soviet-made ground-to-air missiles. It displayed 60 French-built Crotale

missiles, three times the number on view a year ago.

There was a flyover by 22 French-produced Mirage jet fighters. Some of these planes, sold to Libya more than a year ago, were lent to Egypt during the war with Israel last October, causing a three-way quarrel among the countries that is only now being settled.

A Western diplomat commented:

"There are a lot of French technicians in town, and the number is rising fast."

Other tanks and armored vehicles in today's parade were of British and U.S. design and were handled smoothly. But the Soviet vehicles delivered in the last month were driven erratically by Libyans.

A well-informed Libyan said that Premier Abdel Salam Jalloud, on a visit to Moscow last spring, paid cash for the new tanks and Sam missiles and for an undisclosed number of MiG-23 fighter jets. But this could not be confirmed with Soviet officials here.

There was no sign today of the MiG-23s.

Col. Qadhafi stood among half a dozen members of the Revolutionary Command Council, including Mustafa Khayrullah and Awad Hamza, whom Arab diplomats sources in Cairo had reported to be under house arrest here.

Third Man Absent

The Cairo sources had said that a third council member, Mohammed Nagm, too, was under house arrest, also because of Egyptian leanings. Mr. Nagm did not attend today's review.

But there was no evidence here of a conflict within the 11-member council. Premier Jalloud himself did not show up for the parade.

Col. Qadhafi and Maj. Jalloud seldom appear in public together, apparently for security reasons.

The Premier presided over last year's parade, while Col. Qadhafi did not attend.

A large but low-ranking Soviet delegation attended today's program.

Col. Qadhafi has for many years been highly critical of Communism and of the Soviet Union, but the parade shows that this attitude apparently has not inhibited military deals with Russia.

The anniversary celebration this year was on a low key, and Col. Qadhafi made no speech to the crowd.



United Press International
NEW U.S. ENVOY—American Ambassador William Crawford (right) presents credentials to Cyprus President Gerasios Clerides in Nicosia. Mr. Clerides is flanked by Foreign Secretary John Christodoulis (left) and presidential aide Christoforou.

Syria Makes Minor Shift In Cabinet

By Jonathan C. Randal

DAMASCUS, Sept. 1 (UPI).—Syria yesterday carried out a minor government reshuffle that left the interior, defense, economic and foreign ministers and the Premier in place and served principally to underline the apparently undisputed rule of President Hafez al-Assad.

In just under four years as President, Mr. Assad has managed to change from typical Middle East强人 into something of a genuine popular hero.

He appears increasingly weary of the rigid, systematically anti-Western doctrines of the Ba'th party, which since its members took power in 1963 has socialized and crippled the economy and isolated Syria from all but the Soviet bloc.

Indeed, Mr. Assad's decision to rebuff the government was a barely disguised minor psychological concession to the old Ba'th party regulars. They criticized the key ministers at a recent special party meeting called to rubber-stamp the President's signature on the Golan Heights disengagement agreement.

Indicative of the party's diminished clout was the fact that only junior ministers were changed, although Mr. Assad's entourage said that a more substantial reshuffle was due next year.

Saudia Arabia Joins Algeria In Refusing to Cut Oil Price

(Continued from Page 1)

meeting in Quito, Ecuador, two weeks later made only a token increase, which Saudi Arabia refused to go along with.

The reports from Vienna, however, appeared to conflict with a report in a usually well-informed trade newspaper, Petroleum Intelligence Weekly, that said Iran, which has led the drive for higher prices in the past, would oppose any further increases at the Sept. 12 meeting.

Oil industry sources said that the Saudis were unwilling to act

Filipino Regime Admits Church Did Not Aid Raid

MANILA, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—The government today corrected its error of a raid on a Roman Catholic mission as the church denied the government's earlier allegation that it was involved in the operation.

About 5,000 persons crowded into Manila Cathedral to pray "for those who are under detention and are suffering" in this largely Catholic country which was placed under martial law by President Ferdinand Marcos two years ago.

The church's denial was made in a pastoral letter by the archbishop of Manila, the Most Rev. Jaime Sin, which was read in all Manila churches today despite the government's correction. The government had said a military raid against a Jesuit novitiate on Aug. 24—in which a priest and 20 other persons were detained—had been conducted with the cooperation and support of the Catholic hierarchy. The detained priest and 13 of the 20 others were released a few days ago.

The government's correction of its report was printed in all newspapers today. It conceded all the points raised in the archbishop's pastoral letter.

President Marcos also ordered the military not to search or enter religious institutions without permission or in the absence of the head of the institution or his representative.

Bolivian President Decides Not to Quit

LA PAZ, Sept. 1 (AP).—Bolivian President Hugo Banzer threatened to resign Friday over election plans. But he changed his mind after his military colleagues objected and labor unions threatened to strike.

The President, who is an army general, set October, 1976, for elections to start the process from military rule back to constitutional government. However, same political leaders have argued that the elections should be held earlier.

Arab Talks Set Oct. 26

(Continued from Page 1)

territories in the extreme north to the Gulf of Suez in the extreme south."

Rabin Pledges No Fall-back

TEL AVIV, Sept. 1 (UPI).—Premier Yitzhak Rabin said yesterday Israel will not withdraw further from occupied territory without significant progress toward peace and cannot accept Arab terms for a settlement because it would mean "the beginning of the end" of Israel.

He said Israel is not prepared to pull back from the cease-fire lines because it would mean the creation of a political stalemate that would lead "with certainty to war."

Speaking to a group of new immigrants from Lithuania, Mr. Rabin said Israel will not withdraw to the lines of June, 1967, or permit the establishment of a Palestinian state on the occupied West Bank of Jordan and in the Gaza Strip.

Corsican Farmers Clash With Police

AJACCIO, Corsica, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—Five persons were injured in clashes between riot police and demonstrating farmers here yesterday and two bombs severely damaged a telephone exchange and trawler.

The fighting occurred during a march by 300 farmers protesting the transfer to the French mainland of nine arrested members of the Corsican Farmers Association. The nine were accused of attacking the island's farm administration headquarters. Tear gas was used to disperse yesterday's demonstration.

Israel to Keep Capucci in Jail

JERUSALEM, Sept. 1 (UPI).—A district court judge today ordered the Most Rev. Evarist Capucci, the Greek Catholic archbishop of Jerusalem, held in jail 12 more days on suspicion of gunrunning for el-Fatah guerrillas operating in Israel and the occupied territories.

Archbishop Capucci was arrested Aug. 18 and ordered held for 15 days pending an investigation. The ruling today extended the original order. The national radio said that formal charges would be filed against the prelate in the next 12 days.

The archbishop is accused of smuggling machine guns, pistols, ammunition and explosives from Lebanon to guerrillas operating in Israel. He had been one of seven clergymen permitted to travel between Israel, Lebanon and Jordan without the usual border security checks.

OFF TO THE NEW WORLD—The Golden Hind, a replica of the ship that carried Sir Francis Drake around the world, leaves London on the first leg of a voyage to San Francisco. The ship will stop at Dartmouth, England, to pick up provisions and then head for the Panama Canal and San Francisco, where it will become a floating museum. The vessel is owned by a consortium of U.S. businessmen.

United Press International

Obituaries

Norman Kirk, Prime Minister Of New Zealand Since 1972

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Sept. 1 (UPI).—Norman E. Kirk, Prime Minister of New Zealand since 1972, died here yesterday of a heart attack.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Kirk, died shortly after 9 p.m. at the Home of Compassion Hospital. His heart had been under strain but he had shown some improvement during recent days, a government statement said.

It added that Mr. Kirk had been in excellent spirits when his wife visited him earlier in the day.

Mr. Kirk entered the hospital Monday. In April, he was hospitalized with a blood clot in a lung after an operation for varicose veins.

Deputy Prime Minister Hugh Watt, 62, will act as caretaker prime minister, but Mr. Kirk's Labor party is expected to select someone else to head the government until the next elections, scheduled for November, 1976.

Own Foreign Minister

Mr. Kirk became Prime Minister Dec. 8, 1972, following the first Labor party election victory in 18 years. He also served as his own foreign minister.

Under his leadership, the New Zealand government recognized China, pulled its small military contingent out of South Vietnam and moved toward changing the South East Asia Treaty Organization from a military alliance to a trade and cultural organization. Mr. Kirk also was an outspoken critic of French nuclear testing in the South Pacific.

He said his government restored individual rights, seemed "the return of the army to its own duties and its submission to political power" and has safeguarded the people's freedoms.

He said the establishment of true democracy in Greece will depend on the behavior of political forces and the existence of a moderate climate, "without which it is impossible to see a healthy and responsible democracy operate."

He said the people showed considerable maturity along these lines and called on the Greek press "to rise to the occasion and to show the political maturity and prudence already shown by the anonymous people."

Members of the government have repeatedly complained about the alleged irresponsibility shown by certain newspapers and their tendency to use rumors to create sensational headlines.

In 1973, he became overseas director of the Tolstoy Foundation, Inc., a charitable organization active in refugee relief with headquarters here. Last November, he was elected senior vice-president of the foundation.

Today, Mr. Caramanlis visited his native village of Proti near the Bulgarian border, before returning to Salonika for a conference and a luncheon with military commanders in northern Greece.

He went by helicopter to Proti, a town of 2,500, accompanied by his brother Achilleas and Deputy Minister Panayotis Lambrias.

Caramanlis Warns Turks

(Continued from Page 1)

ment in a demagogic way and ask it to undo within a month what was done in seven years apparently with to ignore the mass and dimension of the problems we inherited," he said.

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Reds Make Bid in Italy

(Continued from Page 1)

money" in the nine-country European Economic Community.

Most Italian newspapers today described the loan as an important success for the Rumor government.

A Social Democratic minister of the Cabinet, Transport Minister Luigi Preti, noted in a speech in Udine today that West Germany, while granting a large credit to Italy, had nevertheless requested a part of its gold reserve as collateral. "This proves that friendly countries want to help us," Mr. Preti remarked. "But that at the same time they are perplexed as to our capacity to manage the present difficult situation."

If the Reds do not listen, what means are available to enforce the resolutions calling for the removal of foreign troops? Is Moscow any more willing than Washington or London or Athens to dislodge them by force?

The Greeks acknowledge that the Soviet proposal, which has been rejected by Turkey, will probably die a natural death. They are already looking toward a major debate in the UN General Assembly, with a strong resolution condemning the Turkish actions. Mr. Mavros outlined the Greek strategy: "Against the military pressure and the policy of force to accomplish Turkey is using, we place the moral pressure of international law." But as Mr. Berkhouwer noted, moral pressure has been a steady loser.

The Greeks' request for a cease-fire and the removal of foreign troops So did other bodies. They were all ignored.

The Greeks blamed NATO for preventing a conflict between two of its members, but many diplomats agree that NATO was designed to defend the West against the Communist bloc, not to mediate quarrels among members.

As a guarantor power, Britain did try to mediate, but in two further rounds of Geneva talks it became clear that neither London nor anyone else had much leverage on the Turks.

Although considerable criticism has been leveled at the United States for not stopping Turkey, the prelate said that would lead to war.

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United Press International



Prime Minister Norm

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Norman Proctor

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (UPI).—Norman Proctor Smith, 74, novelist and poet, died yesterday of heart disease.

Gianna Manzini:

ROME, Sept. 1 (AP).—Gianna Manzini, 76, a novelist often described as Italy's Virginia Woolf,

Brooklyn brokerage house said.

Walter M. Besterman:

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (NYT).—Walter M. Besterman, 71, deputy director of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration from 1964 to 1970, died yesterday.

As chief clerk of the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization and later legislative assistant to the House Committee on the Judiciary from 1946 to 1970, Mr. Besterman had worked on most of the important immigration legislation in the United States in that period.

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Pain-Killers Used

NOWHERE are painkillers more regularly

JOSHIE 150

But No 'Unconditional Amnesty'**Ford Readies 'Re-Entry Plan' for Deserters**

By Austin Scott

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (UPI).—President Ford hopes to decide within a week what will be in his "draft re-entry" plan for Vietnam draft evaders and deserters return home, a high White House source said yesterday.

The President spent two hours today in a "far-ranging and sensitive discussion" with Defense Secretary James Schlesinger

and Attorney General William Saxbe, who presented their recommendations to him at a morning meeting.

Although White House Press Secretary Jerald terHorst tried to discourage speculation about the recommendations, he admitted they included one proposal for up to 18 months of alternative public service.

Other lengths of service were

also discussed, Mr. terHorst said. He emphasized that Mr. Ford had made no firm decisions yet, except that he would not grant unconditional amnesty.

Employment Problem

Asked how returnees would get jobs when so many Vietnam veterans complain they can't find work, Mr. terHorst said: "It was the consensus of those in the meeting that it would not be ne-

cessary to create special job categories just to take care of this program."

The Associated Press reported from sources outside the White House that Mr. Schlesinger and Mr. Saxbe presented a six-page joint memorandum recommending up to 18 months of public service and a formal "reaffirmation of allegiance," as well as an undesirable discharge from the armed services for deserters.

Asked if that and similar reports were accurate, Mr. terHorst said: "I would hesitate to recommend that you pursue those."

President Ford "closely questioned" Mr. Schlesinger and Mr. Saxbe during the meeting, Mr. terHorst said.

"The President has a great deal of flexibility," Mr. terHorst said. "He has some ideas of his own which amend some of their proposals. It's not a matter of his accepting or rejecting what they give him."

Camp David Homework

The President took the recommendations with him for a weekend at Camp David, Md.

Whatever plan Mr. Ford decides upon will need no action by Congress to put it into effect, Mr. terHorst said.

He told reporters that during the meeting nearly every major public recommendation on the matter had been at least mentioned, including the views of Sen. Robert Taft, R-Ohio, who feels that a public admission of wrongdoing would open rather than heal the wounds of the Vietnam war.

Mr. Saxbe has repeatedly said he favors some public act of contrition.

The President did ask for a clarification on how many young men would be affected, Mr. terHorst said.

Numbers mentioned in the past have varied widely. The White House is now estimating from 13,000 to 50,000, depending on how the various categories are defined.

Just after President Ford made his initial proposal for some form of amnesty 12 days ago, White House aides told reporters that the figure was 49,500.

29,300 at Large

A review of statistics put out at various times by the Departments of Justice and Defense and by the Bureau of Prisons indicates that 29,300 deserters are still at large, most of them believed to be living as fugitives in this country.

In a telephone interview yesterday in Minneapolis, Phil Porter, an aide to Mr. Butterfield, said that a law now on the books empowers the U.S. Tariff Commission to impose duties on imports equivalent to subsidies granted for the products by governments of exporting countries.

Contending that the commission is failing to impose countervailing duties on dairy imports, the National Milk Producers Federation has sued the agency, Mr. Porter said.

Asked if the intention of C-Tape is to try to procure new legislation in event the suit fails, Mr. Porter told a reporter, "You said it better than I can."

Mr. Porter also said it was his "personal opinion" that the two other milk cooperatives' committees share the same goal.

These committees are Space, operated by Dairymen, Inc., of Louisville, Ky., and Adept, the arm of Mid-America Dairymen, Inc., of Springfield, Mo.

Together C-Tape, Space and Adept had \$2,340,775 in cash on hand, an increase of \$156,993 since May 31, according to reports filed last month.

32 Legislators

The Washington Post reported on June 16 that since election day in 1972 the three committees had contributed at least \$100 to each of 32 sitting U.S. senators and representatives, for a total of \$213,300.

The total included \$50,000 to five Democrats on the House Agriculture Dairy subcommittee, \$15,970 to three of the remaining 15 Democrats on the full committee, and \$5,750 to two of the 16 Republicans.

In the Senate, four Democrats on the Agriculture subcommittees together got \$36,250, while one of the four Republicans got \$15,600.

All told, the dairymen between Nov. 7, 1972, and May 31, 1974, had contributed \$102,450 in gifts of at least \$500 each to members of the congressional subcommittees immediately concerned with dairy prices and marketing, plus \$1,720 to other members of the full Agriculture Committee.

The news reports increase the total number of recipients to 85—almost one out of every six legislators—but do not substantially affect the dollar amounts. This indicates that the bulk of the spending is likely to occur next month.

The contributions at issue in the district court case—totaling \$280,900—were illegal because they came from AMPI's corporate treasury, not from funds contributed to C-Tape by AMPI's 40,000 members.

The recipients of the illegal gifts included former President Richard Nixon; Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn.; Sen. Edmund Muskie, D-Maine; Sen. James Abourezk, D-S.D.; Rep. Wilbur Mills, D-Ark.; former Rep. Page Belcher, R-Oka., and former Rep. Patrick Hillings, R-Calif.

German Grain Record

BONN, Sept. 1 (UPI).—West Germany expects a record 22.3-million-ton grain harvest this year, according to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. The 1973 harvest was 21.1 million tons.

Government lawyers for several states have been studying state-operated lotteries under federal statutes prohibiting purchase or distribution of tickets by mail and the distribution of tickets in interstate com-



BACK IN CANADA—Ronald Anderson is embraced by his wife at the Douglas-Blaine border crossing after Canadian government secured his release by American authorities.

U.S. Army Releases Deserter Captured on Canadian Soil

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—U.S. military authorities have returned to Canada an American Army deserter who last week was pursued by U.S. Customs agents onto Canadian soil, taken back across the border and arrested.

Ronald Anderson, 31, who had been held by the U.S. Army since his capture six days earlier, was freed Friday at a border crossing 30 miles south of here after the Canadian External Affairs Department made a formal request for his release.

American military officials said that they released Mr. Anderson on orders from the State Department, which had earlier issued a statement saying that it would respond quickly to the Canadian request.

The deserter had been held in the Army stockade at Fort Lewis, Wash., despite an admission by U.S. Customs authorities that they had seized him on the Canadian side of the border.

They said the blaze consumed about 10 million board feet of timber. Watershed and timber damage was estimated at \$7.5 million. In addition, federal and state forest services said they spent \$23 million fighting the fire.

U.S. government sources place the number of exiles in Canada at 7,000 to 10,000, while Canadian observers place it at up to 40,000.

Ford Delays Pay Rise for U.S. Workers

By Lawrence Feinberg

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (UPI).—President Ford, declaring that the government should "set the example" in fighting inflation, yesterday ordered a three-month delay of a scheduled Oct. 1 pay rise for 3.5 million federal workers, including military personnel.

The decision, which can be overturned by a majority vote of either house of Congress, blocked a proposed 5.5 per cent increase.

In a message to Congress, Mr. Ford said that he has not decided how much the pay rise should be next Jan. 1. He estimated that delaying the increase until then would trim federal spending by about \$700 million this year.

Two weeks ago, the heads of the Civil Service Commission and the Office of Management and Budget recommended that government pay increases should average 5.5 per cent to keep federal salaries comparable to those in private business.

They estimated that the increases would cost \$1.5 billion a year.

If Mr. Ford had not acted by last night, these increases would have gone into effect automatically on Oct. 1.

The President said that, with the pay-rise delay, the federal government is taking an essential first step in holding down the federal budget and showing the way of restraint by all Americans.

He said that federal employees would have to "make a sacrifice" because "we are in government set the example."

Staff Reduction

Mr. Ford added that he would move ahead with plans announced by former President Richard Nixon in July to reduce federal civilian employment by 40,000 jobs in the current budget year, which will end next June 30.

The President said that specific targets for job cutbacks in different agencies were now being set by the Office of Management and Budget. He added: "Wherever possible, these reductions will be accomplished through normal attrition." A White House spokesman said that there would be no firings.

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The right juice

MARTINI

Accountant Says Nixon Not Broke, Admits Cash Drain, Cites Assets

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 1.—Former President Richard Nixon's tax accountant, Arthur Blech of Los Angeles, said Friday that while Mr. Nixon has a cash-flow problem, he has both tangible and intangible assets that ought to allow him to lead a comfortable life.

"It is a cash-flow problem which is correctable through rearrangement of the various assets Mr. Nixon owns," Mr. Blech said in an interview.

"He is a problem normally encountered by persons whose situation in life has changed. I consider it a problem of rearranging his assets, possibly disposing of some of them."

For instance, the tax accountant said, it is financially unthinkable that the former President should continue to maintain homes at Key Biscayne, Fla., and San Clemente, Calif.

Life Within Means

"I consider it will not be difficult for Mr. Nixon to arrange his affairs in such a way as to be able to live a normal life within his means and commensurate with his position," Mr. Blech said.

He took strong issue with a Los Angeles Times headline Friday morning saying: "Nixon 'Broke,' Attorney Says."

Actually, the attorney, Dean Butler of Los Angeles, had said that the former President had a severe cash-flow problem and that while "I would expect that it isn't too much of an exaggeration to say that he is broke, we won't say he's broke in the sense of you and I being broke."

"I categorically deny any suggestion that the (former) President is broke," Mr. Blech said, making it clear that he was taking issue with the headline and not Mr. Butler.

© Los Angeles Times.

End of Watergate Lifts Load On GOP Candidate in Kansas

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 1 (NYT).

—It isn't often that a Republican in Kansas—especially an incumbent—is in much trouble politically this early in an election year.

Traditionally one of the most Republican states in the nation, Kansas has not elected a Democrat to the Senate in 36 years.

But in the year of Watergate, continuing inflation, unprofitable cattle prices and a drought that destroyed much of the corn crop, things are different—even in Kansas.

Sen. Robert Dole, who was also chairman of the Republican National Committee from 1971 to 1973, has a tough fight on his hands, even his friends agree, as he seeks election to a second term against Dr. William Roy, Democratic representative from the Second District.

Rain Heartening

Home for the Labor Day congressional recess to try to make up as much lost ground as possible, Sen. Dole sat in his campaign headquarters here recently and took some heart from the steady rain that was falling outside.

"It must be a good omen for a republican in Kansas," he said with a smile.

Not that the rain would revive the blistered corn crop, but it was sure to help the milo crop and the pastures both of which have already started a comeback by the Canadian government.

Dr. Roy, a Topeka obstetrician, who also has a law degree, professes to be as relieved as Sen. Dole is to have the Watergate affair fading into the background.

"I'm pleased as punch that Watergate's behind us in almost all senses," he said in an interview. "I'm glad for another thing that Watergate's over to get Dole out here. I think it would be awfully hard to run against a juror."

Things Looking Up

"It can't do anything but help," a Dole aide said happily. "We were a little down a month or so ago, but things are really looking up now."

"I think Dole lost a negative," a Roy assistant conceded. "I don't know how much he gained. It's hard to say right now."

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Page 4—Monday, September 2, 1974

Conscience and the State

When President Ford announced that he would seek ways of reconciling those who had evaded or deserted from the military services with their national community, he was doing what was obviously just had many valid precedents and would promote one of his primary goals—to heal the assorted traumas which Americans have suffered in the past decade. But he was also undertaking a task of delicacy and complexity.

The simplest method would be some form of general amnesty that would not try to distinguish among the motives, the laws, military or civil, the individual cases involved in the problem. As a practical matter, this course has much to recommend it because of its ease of application. But the President ruled that out, in justice to those who did serve and those who were killed or maimed in their service, as well as to the many who mourn them. Moreover, a general amnesty has implications concerning the relationship between a society and its members that, in the controversial context of the Vietnam war, might have serious consequences.

The right of a community to call on its members to share in the mutual defense, whether in the form of a posse comitatus against criminals or in the armed forces against an enemy, is elemental. But since World War I, at least, which was the first time that this right was concretely expressed in terms of really universal application of conscription in the United States (in the Civil War the purchase of substitutes was

permitted), the right of the individual to object, conscientiously, to military service has also been recognized.

This entails some form of equivalent, non-military service, which is what is now being considered by Mr. Ford and his advisers to enable those who evaded the draft to "earn" their "re-entry" into the national community. As the present discussions among the President, the secretary of defense and the attorney general (to say nothing of the reactions of those immediately concerned) make plain, this will not be easy to put into effect. But the debate is being undertaken on the government side in an atmosphere that reflects an earnest search of a just and elegant solution.

Whatever is decided, there will be some who will think that deserters should be shot and draft evaders imprisoned or deprived of their national rights. But they should abide by the government's conclusions in this, as they expected drafted men to abide by the ruling that called them into service. And there will also be those who believe that alternative service is a punishment for exercising liberty of conscience, rather than a social valuable equivalent for what they feel to be personally and socially unacceptable. They can make a permanent choice of the societies in which they have sought refuge, hoping, presumably, that Canada will never again encounter the conscription crises of two world wars and Sweden will continue to avoid the fate that overtook all the rest of Scandinavia in the days of Hitler and Stalin.



Ties With East Germany

Once East Germany stopped harassing travelers on the roads that link West Germany with West Berlin, there was no reason for the United States to delay longer the opening of diplomatic relations with the so-called German Democratic Republic. The scheduled signing in Washington Wednesday of an agreement to exchange ambassadors will clear the way for former Sen. John Sherman Cooper to take up his post as this country's first envoy in East Berlin.

Apart from Albania, which long ago defected from the Soviet bloc, East Germany has been the only Communist-ruled country in Europe with which the United States and the other NATO allies had no relations in the last decade. The allies had agreed to recognize only the federal republic and to act as though the Bonn government spoke for all Germany.

As part of former Chancellor Willy Brandt's policy of normalizing relations with the Soviet bloc, however, Bonn itself eventually agreed to formal links with East Germany, freeing its friends to do likewise. A major

obstacle to normalization with East Germany was removed with the four-power agreement of 1972, designed to eliminate the periodic East-West crises over Berlin and to insure the survival of free West Berlin.

East Germany's recent resumption of interference with traffic on Berlin routes in clear violation of its pledges, provoked Washington to suspend negotiations on relations with the Communist regime. It also prompted a stiff Western protest to Moscow. Even though that interference has now been called off (perhaps under private Soviet pressure), it would be naive to believe that this will prove the last East German harassment on the Berlin routes. The prospect of future trouble is no reason to hold up diplomatic relations. But the incident should remind Americans that the new contacts with East Germany are unlikely to lead to an early leaving on the part of a Communist regime—that a full quarter-century after its formation—remains insecure in its relations with the democratic West.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Flexibility on Cuba

President Ford said all that could have been expected at his first White House news conference about a change of policy towards Cuba. What emerged from the President's careful response to a reporter's question was a clear indication that the United States will not try to derail an escalating Latin-American effort to end the sanctions and reopen the doors of the Organization of American States to Fidel Castro's government.

No one expects Washington to take the lead in inviting Mr. Castro back into the inter-American family. What a steadily increasing number of Latin governments had asked was simply that Washington stop harrying the door. These governments feared that, by implacable opposition, the United States was risking eventual humiliation of the kind it sustained when China was voted into the United Nations.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Cyprus in Context

The background to the Cyprus affair is the naked fact, now exposed in full brutality, that Turkey is even more important than Greece to the United States from the strategic angle. If it should prove impossible to straighten things out, the U.S. Sixth Fleet, upon which the security of the Mediterranean depends, would lose important bases in the Greek highlands and islands, but it would be a far graver matter for the West if the Turkish bastion were lost. The mountains and deserts of Turkey and Iran form the barricade that shields the oilfields of the Middle East from a direct Soviet grab. Ever since the massive pressure exerted by President Johnson to prevent Turkish inter-

vention in Cyprus the Turks have nursed suppressed resentment. To have forced them to hold their hand again would have exacerbated it to the point of danger.

—From the *Neue Zuercher Zeitung* (Zurich).

World Population Conference

Population may be represented statistically as a global problem but it remains within the province of each government and many of them can do little against the braking power of the slowly-changing societies they rule. The UN plan of action will be no more than an alert sounded for those willing to listen. Away from the ringing political slogans of the conference hall some valuable lessons should nevertheless have gone home.

—From the *Times* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 2, 1899

NEWTON—For the first time in its history the ascent of the famous Mount Washington, 6,300 feet high, was made in a gasoline automobile yesterday by Mr. and Mrs. Stanley, of this city. The grade from the foot of the mountain to the top is twenty per cent. The cyclometer at the base registered 187 miles, the distance from Newton to Mount Washington. An average of fourteen and one-tenth miles per hour was made in the run from Newton.

Fifty Years Ago

September 2, 1924

OSAKA—At Iwaki, Hiratsuka and Osaka, three radio stations were prepared to hear broadcasting from San Francisco. Two failed, but Hiratsuka could bear distinctly. Station MH reported, "At six o'clock we heard a queer sound like phonograph music and first thought that it came from Tokyo, but after the music a speech in English was heard. The program ended with the distinct words: 'Broadcasted from KAMO station at 1 a.m.'"

The Big Three of Europe

By James Reston

LONDON—In the next phase of the development of Europe, much will depend on the personalities and political skills of the three leaders now in power—Chancellor Schmidt in West Germany, President Giscard d'Estaing in France and Prime Minister Wilson in Britain.

All three are governing with very narrow majorities. In fact all three have come to power by the accidents and odd twists of politics and now face formidable political and economic problems. No three Western leaders could be more different.

Chancellor Schmidt seems more direct and less complicated than the two others. He is no visionary like his predecessor, Willy Brandt, but is a superb financial technician and more enthusiastic about the unity of Europe than the others.

He talks like Franklin Roosevelt, without Roosevelt's mammoth political support. He doesn't avoid the hard questions but confronts them. No need to be afraid of change, he says: The people fear it at first but accept it quite naturally after the issues have been voted.

It will take some time to prove this is actually true. His anti-inflation measures include higher

taxes, especially on companies, steep cuts in fuel consumption this coming winter, a powerful credit squeeze and a bank rate up to a record of 13 per cent. French bankruptcies rose by 23 per cent in the first six months of this year.

President Giscard d'Estaing talks about all this, however, as if everything is manageable. It all depends on leadership both in home affairs and foreign affairs, if he has solid backing to introduce what amounts to a peaceful French revolution.

He is trying to create a new political majority in the middle, bring women and youth into positions of power, and reform the social and industrial structure of what is essentially a very conservative country.

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He is trying to create a new political majority in the middle, bring women and youth into positions of power, and reform the social and industrial structure of what is essentially a very conservative country.

He is being carefully observed, needless to say, for evidence of where he stands on issues that divide the country ideologically. His background is non-doctrinaire conservative, but his most conspicuous overtures have been doctrinaire liberal. He seized on amnesty, women's rights, a cuddle with George Meany, a soul meeting with the Black Caucus to show that he is President of All The People. Such gestures are to be expected, and tell us not very much. His selection of Nelson Rockefeller was, in my judgment, primarily a gesture intended to restore a sense of stability, Rockefeller being one of the accepted patriarchs of the independent voter. We are left wondering where he will go from here.

And last wondering, also, just where the conservative community would like to see him go from here.

It is not widely realized how deeply Richard Nixon confounded the usual categories. There are a few indisputably "conservative" positions that evolved in the last couple of generations. We have believed in, loosely defined, a balanced budget. Nixon spent \$70 billion more than he took in. We have believed in letting the private sector do it if it can. Nixon largely increased federal subsidies to schools, and paved the way for what is now absolutely conceivable to come, namely a federally organized national health and medical plan. We have believed in cutting the gross

size of the public spending, and Nixon increased the social budget 120 per cent. In foreign affairs, there were complementary developments.

A Liberal View

But there is one summary dating back to 1971. "In three years, Mr. Nixon has transformed the political and ideological landscape. He has imposed wage and price controls. He has espoused the Keynesian doctrine of government spending and has had successive budget deficits totaling nearly \$100 billion." He has proposed welfare reform to establish a minimum guaranteed income. In foreign affairs, old shibboleths have also fallen. Nationalist China is no longer in the United Nations. Disarmament negotiations with Russia are far advanced. After the Nixon administration's record, Republican candidates can no longer inveigh against big government, budget deficits, government subsidies or federal regulation of the economy.

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Mujib's Bangladesh**A Portrait of a Young Nation That Needs Aid and Respect**

By Lewis M. Simons

DACCA, Sept. 1 (UPI).—Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, Prime Minister of Bangladesh, finds himself in an awkward position. On the one hand, he must convince wealthy nations that his own country has been so battered by man-made and natural calamities that it cannot survive without their generous economic assistance.

On the other hand, he must convince the same nations that under his inspired and patriotic leadership, Bangladesh is well on its way to lasting stability and prosperity.

Sheikh Mujib has been forced to this position by more than a month of heavy floods which have swept over much of the at low-lying countryside from high plains and mountains of neighboring India.

"It is the responsibility of friendly nations to come forth for the sake of human suffering," the Prime Minister said in an interview. "I cannot demand, it I expect them to come forward."

So far, a number of friendly governments, and even a few which had not been particularly friendly, have contributed about \$3 million in emergency aid. The total is far below the \$10 million sought by the Mujib government. Why is the response so paltry?

Correct Information
How the aid donors react depends upon whether they get correct information about our requirements," the Prime Minister told the two foreign journalists interviewing him.

"The fears and misunderstandings that exist in foreign countries about our distribution of aid is to false propaganda," he said. "The propaganda about importation in our aid-distribution system persists from 1972. It's not true then and it is certainly not true now."

The sheikh reacted angrily to suggestion that donor countries be interested in administering the distribution of their assistance, perhaps along the lines of the Marshall Plan. "Germany is run by foreign governments because it was defeated in a war," said. "Germany was occupied and not occupied. I am independent."

Bangladeshi leaders are hurt by what they regard as deliberate backs by foreign correspondents. They recall that almost every western newspaper came out in favor of the Bangladeshi liberation struggle against Pakistan in 1971.

Later, news dispatches from acca began to turn sour as women wrote of corruption in the government, noting that little of the \$2 billion in international aid appeared to be reaching the rural masses while a handful of cabinet ministers and officials were prospering.

Press Was Slammed
After a while, Sheikh Mujib stopped granting interviews. But reporters continued to write about approaching economic bankruptcy.

Then, in late June, the monsoon rains broke and the floods turned the countryside into mud. Last week, the Prime Minister took the time to speak to a British woman and this correspondent an hour and 20 minutes.

"My factories are working, my mills, my industries, my cultivators are working. I am a member of the World Bank, a member of the International Monetary Fund, I am in the Asian Development Bank, I am in the Inter-Bank, I am in the Commonwealth, I hope to become a member of the United Nations. You know our history. We suffered from a terrible cyclone in 1970. Then the Pakistani invaders killed three million of people, destroyed my houses, my factories, insulted my men. Then the war in the Middle East, and oil prices went up."

Now we are only 32 months old but some people expect us to perform like a long-established country." The Pakistanis divided all our assets. We started government with less than 100 million. I had to rehabilitate 10 million refugees. Efficiency you expect we did not give. We need time."

When he returned to Dacca, Pakistan on Jan. 16, 1972, Sheikh Mujib asked a mammoth crowd to "give me three days."

Now those three years are nearly up and Bangladesh has still caught up to the level of what it had when it was East Pakistan, a level of poverty which led Sheikh Mujib and his national League party to revolt against the West Pakistani leadership.

haven't been able to do what I wanted to do," the Prime Minister conceded. He then recounted to the tragedians which have left his country.

at I have kept my promise to my people," he asserted. "My people have done my best. People are not disillusioned."

It is difficult to believe that Sheikh Mujib really believes this. His 55-year-old leader is a tough,istic politician who has spent more than a third of his life in prison for bucking the West Pakistani establishment. His strength always been his ability to

Portugal Lifts Curb
On Wage Increases

LISBON, Sept. 1 (Reuters)—

Portugal's provisional government yesterday lifted a wage freeze which had blocked pay increases for anyone earning 7,500 escudos (\$350) or more monthly.

The action is expected to lead to new demands for pay rises, pressure which has been building since the April 25 coup overthrew the rightist regime. Two weeks ago, the government ordered big increases in prices of gasoline, sugar, bread, milk, fertilizer and animal foods.

Soviet Volcano Erupts
MOSCOW, Sept. 1 (UPI).—Klyuchevskoy Volcano in the Soviet Far East region of Kamchatka has erupted, as predicted by scientists. This



Sheikh Mujib Rahman

read accurately the pulse of 360,000 Bengalis.

And that pulse today is radiating a powerful beat of disillusionment. Although landowners are keeping ahead of inflation because of unprecedentedly high price prices, unlanded laborers (an estimated 20 per cent of the population) are hungry, simply hungry all the time. City dwellers, and particularly those on fixed wages, find it impossible to meet their bills. Their worry about economic survival cuts sharply into their efficiency, whether they are government bureaucrats or employees of private business.

Sheikh Mujib pins his hopes for economic stability on the country's known large-scale deposits of natural gas and the chance that oil will be found in the 20,000 square miles of offshore territory.

New Floods Strike
DACCA, Sept. 1 (AP).—Four days of heavy rains throughout

Confucian Classics, Proverbs Undergo Maoist Criticism

By Frank Ching

HONG KONG, Sept. 1 (UPI).—Confucian classics that have been used for hundreds of years to teach youngsters to read are being denounced as "poisonous weeds" and old proverbs are being subjected to rigorous "class analysis" in China's current campaign to eradicate the remnants of Confucian thinking.

Groups of workers, soldiers, students and teachers as well as peasants, have been holding rallies at which severe criticism has been made of the "San Tsu Ching," or "Three Character Classics," a primer for schoolchildren that has been popular since it was compiled in the Sung dynasty 700 years ago.

The book derives its name from the fact that it consists of 356 alternately rhyming lines of three ideographic characters each. Until the early decades of the 20th century, every child began his education by memorizing the complete, often with little understanding at first of their moral and philosophical precepts.

Target of Criticism
Although the classic is no longer used in China, knowledge of it is widespread especially among the older generations. Most educated Chinese can recite it from it, at least the first few words, which read: "Men as their birth are naturally good."

This seemingly innocuous statement on human nature has become the target of much criticism because it runs counter to Chairman Mao Tse-tung's teaching that, in class society, "There is no human nature above classes."

What is worse, the "San Tsu Ching" also preaches the Confucian concept of hierarchical differences between father and son and sovereign and minister as well as husband and wife relations known as the "three bonds." In addition it advocates the "Five constant virtues"—benevolence, righteousness, propriety, knowledge and sincerity.

Other popular Confucian clas-

S. Africa to Seek Contacts With Black-Led Mozambique

By Charles Mohr

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 1 (UPI).—Premier Jan Vorster has told Parliament that he recognizes that the creation of a black government in neighboring Mozambique is inevitable and that power must "take the earliest opportunity to establish contact with it and to come to an understanding with it."

The Premier, however, seemed to offer no possibility of the "meaningful change" in South Africa's rigid policies of white racial supremacy which opposition politicians have urged him to adopt to prevent the eventual beginning of black insurgency in South Africa itself.

Mr. Vorster and spokesmen of two opposition parties spoke Friday during a debate on the appropriation for the Premier's personal budget—an annual occasion for a major discussion of South African national policy.

No Surprise
The debate provided no surprises or policy innovations in the curiously static society that is South Africa. This was partly because, while Mr. Vorster has made a number of subtle changes in the policy of apartheid, he seldom announces them or even admits that policy has been altered.

But it was also partly true because any change is grudging and very slow in this racially divided and complex nation.

The April 25 coup in Portugal and the announcement in July that Portugal would grant independence to Mozambique has its own black government it may become advantageous for South Africa to cultivate good relations with Mozambique rather than with Rhodesia.

Furtugal's promise of independence to Angola and Mozambique means that "black Africa" has crept closer to us, and Rhodesia's importance as a buffer zone against terrorist incursions into South Africa "has declined," Mr. Grobelaar said in a speech to Rhodesia's Trade Union Congress.

He quoted South African Prime Minister Jan Vorster as saying that he does not care whether a neighboring government is black or white, "so long as it is stable."

Mr. Grobelaar portrayed Rhodesia as increasingly isolated economically as well as politically.

**Portugal Lifts Curb
On Wage Increases**

LISBON, Sept. 1 (Reuters).—Portugal's provisional government yesterday lifted a wage freeze which had blocked pay increases for anyone earning 7,500 escudos (\$350) or more monthly.

The action is expected to lead to new demands for pay rises, pressure which has been building since the April 25 coup overthrew the rightist regime. Two weeks ago, the government ordered big increases in prices of gasoline, sugar, bread, milk, fertilizer and animal foods.

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On Authorship of 'And Quiet Flows the Don'**Solzhenitsyn Challenges Sholokhov**

By Harrison E. Salisbury

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (NYT).—Alexander Solzhenitsyn has challenged the authenticity of the novel "And Quiet Flows the Don" by Mikhail Sholokhov, his fellow Russian, winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature.

In an appeal to Western scholars that is believed to be without precedent, Mr. Solzhenitsyn, who won the Nobel Prize in 1970, has urged for careful examination of the origins of Mr. Sholokhov's classic study of the Don Cossack. The novel was

first published in the Soviet Union in 1928 under the title of "The Quiet Don" and was brought out in English in 1934 as "And Quiet Flows the Don."

Mr. Solzhenitsyn, who has lived in Switzerland since his expulsion from the Soviet Union last winter, raises the question of authenticity in a commentary on Mr. Sholokhov's novel that will soon be published in Paris.

The exiled author suggests there is strong evidence that "The Quiet Don" was based upon a chronicle about the Don Cossack.

The critique by "D" seeks to establish that the Sholokhov work was taken up by a "co-author," that is Mr. Sholokhov, who inserted several new characters, principally Bolsheviks, some ideological passages and a "bridge" from the original material to the new.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn's suspicions concerning the Sholokhov book are presented in connection with a study of the novel by a Soviet literary scholar, now dead, whom Mr. Solzhenitsyn identified only by the initial "D." The work was left incomplete by "D" when he died, apparently last year, and was given to Mr. Solzhenitsyn for publication.

The critique by "D" seeks to establish that the Sholokhov work was taken up by a "co-author," that is Mr. Sholokhov, who inserted several new characters, principally Bolsheviks, some ideological passages and a "bridge" from the original material to the new.

Mr. Sholokhov was 23 years old when "The Quiet Don" was published. He had had four years of formal schooling and two or three years of literary apprenticeship.

As for the state of ships now at sea, Adm. Rickover said, "There has been no period in the past 50 years where the fleet has been in as poor condition as it is today."

Lack of proper training, he argued, is "the prime reason" officers have not been able to supervise their equipment. At the Naval Academy in Annapolis, he said, management courses are being stressed at the expense of technical subjects.

He pointed to the realism of the novel's scenes of World War I, which ended when Mr. Sholokhov was 14 years old, and the artistic mastery of the novel, which was of a level usually achieved only after many years of writing. It was produced, Mr. Solzhenitsyn noted, with astonishing speed—begun in 1926, submitted to the publisher in 1927, the first volume published in 1928, a second ready within the year, and a third less than a year later.

Never since then, Mr. Solzhenitsyn said, has Mr. Sholokhov reached such heights of art or such speed of production.

"There are too many miracles," Mr. Solzhenitsyn said.

As to the possibility that Mr. Kravkov was the author, Mr. Solzhenitsyn said that Mr. Kravkov was regarded as the best of the Cossack literary talents at the time of World War I, that he was

known to have been writing a Cossack epic at the time of his death, and that his manuscript inexplicably vanished. He also said that all of Mr. Sholokhov's manuscripts were believed to have vanished during World War II and thus there was no way of establishing the original manuscript of the novel.

The government said on Friday, it would not meet any demands or negotiate with the kidnappers.

The seven suspects were named after the authorities interrogated three prisoners being held in the state penitentiary, the statement said.

It identified the prisoners as members of the leftist People's Armed Revolutionary Front and said they had been arrested for the kidnapping of Terence Lomax, the U.S. consul here, May 4, 1973.

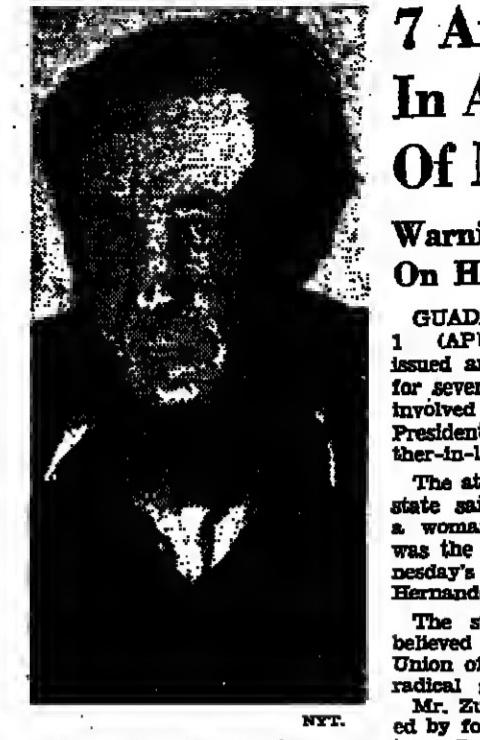
A note signed by the revolutionary front was reportedly found on Friday in a Mexico City park. It demanded \$16 million and the release of 10 political prisoners in exchange for Mr. Zuno Hernandez's life. However, there has been no official confirmation of the discovery of the note.

Meanwhile, troops and federal agents continue a search for Mr. Zuno Hernandez and his abductors. Several persons have been arrested, but police say they are being held only "for questioning."

Sources claimed the kidnapping was an attempt by radicals to embarrass the Echeverria government before the President's state of the union address today.

Floods Strike Peru

LIMA, Sept. 1 (UPI).—Continuous heavy rains in southern Peru have isolated 20,000 inhabitants of small villages, killed 50 per cent of the area's cattle, and temporarily stranded tourists in Cuzco, according to reports here.

**7 Are Sought In Abduction Of Mexican****Warning Is Issued On Health of Victim**

GUADALAJARA, Mexico, Sept. 1 (AP).—Mexican authorities issued arrest warrants yesterday for seven persons believed to be involved in the kidnapping of President Luis Echeverria's father-in-law.

The attorney general of Jalisco state said in a statement that a woman, Alma Duran Ibarra, was the key figure behind Wednesday's kidnapping of Jose Zuno Hernandez.

The statement said she was believed to be a member of the Union of the People, an obscure radical group seeking publicity.

Mr. Zuno Hernandez was seized by four armed men in downtown Guadalajara, the capital of Jalisco.

Circulatory Alliment

Mr. Zuno Hernandez suffers from a circulatory ailment with symptoms of diabetes and emphysema, and doctors said he could die if he does not get the medicine and food he needs.

The government said on Thursday it would not meet any demands or negotiate with the kidnappers.

The seven suspects were named after the authorities interrogated three prisoners being held in the state penitentiary, the statement said.

It identified the prisoners as members of the leftist People's Armed Revolutionary Front and said they had been arrested for the kidnapping of Terence Lomax, the U.S. consul here, May 4, 1973.

A direct criticism of Mexican machismo (male dominance), Mr. Echeverria warned that laws alone will not achieve equality for women.

"It is also necessary that men and women shake off the old mental structures that have caused the current unjustified situation," he stressed.

In the mid-1950s, the late President Adolfo Ruiz Cortines granted women the right to vote.

On international affairs, Mr. Echeverria criticized the Washington-based Organization of American States, saying it was less and less effective each day.

He called for an end to the economic blockade of Cuba, as he has before, but today he stressed that it was the principal goal of Mexico's foreign policy.

Death Toll Rises to 8 In Mitsubishi BlastTOKYO, Sept. 1 (UPI).—The death toll in Friday's explosion at the Mitsubishi building here rose to eight yesterday when a middle-aged man died of injuries.

Ninety persons are still in the hospital, officials said.

The police are seeking the driver of a gray car who drove off just after the explosion. It was believed that a time bomb was planted outside the building.

Iraq Says Iran Masses Troops Along Frontier

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 1 (AP).—Iran has accused Iraq of massing troops at strategic points along their common border in violation of the March 7, 1974, cease-fire agreement.

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Began Months in Advance

The Plans Behind Elevation of Ford

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON (NYT)—Planning for the orderly elevation of Gerald Ford to the presidency began months before President Nixon decided to resign. The preparations were kept secret from Mr. Nixon and, at first, from Mr. Ford.

The transition plans were initiated by Mr. Ford's closest friend, Philip Burchen, who became convinced in early May that onrushing events would force an untimely end to the term of the 37th President and a hurried beginning for the 38th.

A "scenario" for the first days of the Ford administration was reluctantly drafted in June at a dining room table in Georgetown by Mr. Nixon's adviser on telecommunications policy, Clay Whitehead, and three other young men, one an avid Democrat.

And the details of the change in government were settled, 36 hours before the event, by an assortment of political and corporate friends of Mr. Ford's who met in the paneled family room at the home of William Whyte, a Washington-based vice-president of the U.S. Steel Corp.

Behind the stupendous events of Aug. 9—the terse letter of resignation by President Nixon, the succinct swearing-in of President Ford—was an intriguing effort to use the traumatic occasion to offer reassurance and calm to the nation.

Much of what has since taken place under the Ford administration was a direct consequence of his unusual planning for his unorthodox accession: the tone of his first address; his pledge to consider conditional amnesty for Vietnam-era draft evaders; his meetings with black and women members of Congress; his journeys to Capitol Hill and to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare were all recommended by transition advisers to capitalize on Mr. Ford's instinctive goals of uniting the country and leading it in partnership with Congress and the cabinet.

Even the disclosure of the clandestine planning for the Ford presidency, in interviews with key figures, was marked, and perhaps deliberate, contrast with the secretiveness of the previous administration. Here is how it happened:

The Secret

The questions on May 11 could have been anticipated. Two days earlier the House Judiciary Committee had begun formal hearings on the impeachment of Mr. Nixon. A day earlier, Mr. Nixon had called in Vice-President Ford and encouraged him to slow down the pace of his travel and, by inference, the number of occasions around the country for Mr. Ford to discuss the Watergate scandals.

Even so, when Mr. Ford met with reporters on May 11 in Dallas he was confident of his answers.

Had there been any conversation with Mr. Nixon at any time about transfer of power if that should occur?

"None whatsoever," Mr. Ford replied firmly.

Or on the part of your staff?

"None whatsoever," Mr. Ford repeated. "I understand that there was a story in the Knight newspapers, by Saul Friedman, that somebody on my staff was working on something like that. If they are, they are doing it without my knowledge and without my consent."

Mr. Friedman, it turned out, had been right. So, in a way, had Mr. Ford. The planning had begun, all right, and it had been prompted by Mr. Ford's close friend, his old law partner from Grand Rapids, Mich., Mr. Burchen. But Mr. Burchen was not, technically, on the Vice-President's staff. He was the director of a Nixon administration study on the right of citizens to privacy, working for an interagency committee chaired by Mr. Ford.

Ford Not Told

More important, although Mr. Burchen was the closest thing to a confidant of the Vice-President, Mr. Burchen had decided not to tell Mr. Ford what he was up to. A few days before the Dallas news conference, Mr. Burchen walked the short distance down the hall from his suite in the Executive Office Building to the Office of Telecommunications Policy to see Mr. Whitehead, who is known as Tom. Mr. Burchen was troubled.

"Tom," he said, "Jerry needs some kind of planning under way. The President may resign before or after he's impeached. We've got to do some kind of contingency planning."

Mr. Burchen—now the White House legal counsel—recalled recently other fears that he had not put into words: Mr. Nixon was preparing a somewhat perilous diplomatic journey to the Middle East; there had been speculation about the President's health.

Wide Range

Their discussions ranged widely from the obvious (a ceremony for the assumption of office) to the mechanical (the need for a small transition team to orient Mr. Ford to the White House and vice versa) to the sublime (themes and principles that might be enunciated at the outset of a new administration.)

It was like having a study group meet to discuss policy with Russia," Mr. Burchen said later.

"We were not so much planning that Ford become President," Mr.



I'm a Republican Candidate—Save Me!

A Young Veteran

So he turned to Mr. Whitehead, at 35 one of the young veterans of the Nixon White House. In 1968, Mr. Burchen remembered, Mr. Whitehead served on the staff that guided the more normal transition from the Johnson administration to the Nixon administration. Their adjacent offices would make it easy for the two men to confer, without raising eyebrows. Besides, Mr. Whitehead was one of the few Nixon aides Mr. Burchen knew well—and thought he could trust with a large secret.

"I really didn't want to do it," Mr. Whitehead said of the overture. "I felt it would be fundamentally wrong for the President to be hounded out of office." Later, after Mr. Nixon made public edited White House transcripts that showed he had sought to block the Watergate investigation, in June, 1972, Mr. Whitehead would reflect that his resignation was appropriate.

Mr. Burchen insisted. "Somebody had to do it," he told Mr. Whitehead. Reluctantly, Mr. Whitehead agreed.

Obvious Need

The need for secrecy was evident. Mr. Nixon kept insisting that he would never resign. It would not do to have preparations for his resignation linked, even in White House gossip, to Mr. Ford. And Mr. Ford had been as adamant in private as he was in public about insisting that he would do nothing to display lack of confidence that Mr. Nixon would weather Watergate.

"It wasn't because we felt we were subservient," Mr. Burchen said in an interview. "Why put him [Mr. Ford] on the spot? If he'd asked me, I would have told him. He never asked me."

Indeed, when Mr. Ford declared on May 11 that any transition planning would be without his knowledge and without his consent, Mr. Burchen and Mr. Whitehead reaffirmed their intentions. "We decided the statement was an implicit one," Mr. Whitehead said. The Vice-President "hoped somebody was doing it, but he didn't want to know about it."

The Ford Foundation

The first problem was to devise a way to keep the venture confidential. Mr. Whitehead decided that any meetings should be held away from the White House. The handiest spot would be his home, an old townhouse in Georgetown. It would not do to involve other administration figures, increasing the risk of disclosure. Mr. Whitehead sought the advice of three acquaintances, all in their thirties, who were versed in but not currently a part of the government.

To this day, Mr. Whitehead will not identify the three. He acknowledges, with a rueful grin, however, that one was a staunch Democrat, who "had a rough time when we would sit around and discuss things that Ford could do to strengthen the party"—the Republican party.

During the early summer, the transition cadre—Mr. Burchen, Mr. Whitehead and the three others—met four times, usually in late afternoon, at the house. They sat around a circular dining table, coats off, sipping soft drinks in a vain attempt to combat the heat in the dining room. The room was below street level; through a high window they could see the ankles of passers-by. One member smoked cigars, two pipes. "It was not a smoke-filled room," Mr. Whitehead said wryly.

His wife, Margaret, dubbed the group "the Ford Foundation."

Wide Range

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"We were not so much planning that Ford become President," Mr.

INSIGHTS/SIDELIGHTS

Giscard Sees an Age of Reform

An Optimist on the World's Future

By James Reston

PARIS.—The new French President, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, describes himself as an optimist. He thinks the world is a little mixed up these days, but believes its problems are manageable, its people tough and adaptable and its future not too bleak.

In a private interview the other day, he sat on a green velvet couch in the Elysée Palace and spoke with measured confidence about the coming age, as if our contemporary perplexities were sort of a passing nuisance which could be handled, if not solved, once the people learned to live with perpetual change and reform.

He was friendly toward the United States. He spoke about a member of his family, Adm. Comte D'Estaing, who led the French naval forces' attack on Savannah, Ga., during the American War of Independence (and was later beheaded during the French Revolution).

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing supported the concept of a united Europe, eloquently but vaguely. But mainly he talked about France with the utmost pride, as a model for the future and of the role of women, youth and leadership in bringing about the age of reform.

The interview took place in his private office on Aug. 23 with the Paris correspondent of The New York Times, Flora Lewis, and this reporter. The President spoke in excellent English but refused to release the text for publication on the grounds that his English was impulsive and inelegant. Accordingly, he insisted on a third-person summary of his views.

Money Problem

As a former finance minister he began by criticizing the present economic and financial condition of the world. Gen. Charles de Gaulle had been condemned for trying to create trouble, he said, but now it was obvious he was right in believing that the world simply could not absorb more than \$100 billion of American deficits.

Since that time, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing continued, the world had done away with the international monetary system and now had just moving situation, a floating world. Maybe this was all right technically, he said, but psychologically and politically it was very unsettling. People didn't know where they were or where they were going, and this could be cured only by the establishment of a new international monetary system.

The President placed considerable emphasis on the importance of equality between France and West Germany in economic and industrial power. It was for this reason, he said, that he had insisted on a faster rate of growth for France since it had been lagging behind West Germany. There would be much yet to do after Aug. 9 to solidify Mr. Ford's presence in the White House: there would be policy decisions, such as that on amnesty, to try to demonstrate a generosity of spirit. There would be legislative issues, including an early threat to veto a mass transit bill, to try to show firmness of purpose. There would be organizational matters, such as the transition group's recommendation that the power of the Office of Management and Budget be retained to strengthen the role of the Cabinet. There would be personnel choices, among them which of the holdover aides to replace and when. There would be the selection of Nelson Rockefeller as the vice-presidential nominee and the next potential link in a chain of democratic continuity.

In the past, he explained, France had gone for long periods without much change until things became intolerable and then there were upheavals of various types: revolutions in the 18th century and serious political crises in the 20th century such as the Front Populaire in 1936, the fall of the Fourth Republic in 1958.

His intent, he said, was to try to have a steady, reformist policy, a continuous change, a moving change all the time, with a speed that could be increased or decreased according to the needs of the situation.

It was a mistake, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said, to be afraid to contest those who fight against change.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has been in office now for just over 100 days and he was asked what he hoped to achieve as a result of



Valéry Giscard d'Estaing

his spectacular victory. Two things, he said: To create a feeling that France is again a little ahead of her time, politically and socially, and second, to be a member of some European community. He was pressed to define his concept of a European community.

The best technique is consultation between leaders. In fact, there was a consultation between French and American leaders, he said, but he was canny about d'associations.

The world should be a sphere with large spots—Asia, Europe, Soviet spot, China, so on. You could not make a single spot for Europe United States. Their were different, their defense were different, could have good relations but they could not be in the sense of a common decision.

Of course, he added, and America belonged same political philosophy, same economic way of life. This created a lot of situations but this did not mean antagonism against some other countries.

He agreed that there were more problems of food, oil and other raw materials, but not doubt these common thinking. Few nations, colonial borders were no longer. These other questions real problems, but until they were not always same way.

The Difference

The United States, he believed in a world made out too many rules. Germans had much the process. But the British and the Dutch tradition another view to have an organized economy for raw material population, and other problems.

According to him, was now a need for a complete discussion this, but it was important having it in a national forum, where tend to maneuver as another and fail to real analysis.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing sometimes been criticizing more attention to his presidency than to the question about this: that he was absolute on the reforms he had for the prisons, for wiretapping and for the police. He wanted to know where they were or where they were going, and this could be cured only by the establishment of a new international monetary system.

He replied that he did not think it was all that difficult. Nations had the right to diversity. We must not try to force them into a single mold. There were differences of language, behavior, education and standards of living.

The main thing to know was whether people, despite their national differences, thought of themselves as belonging to the same community.

It was a question of leadership, he insisted. If the leaders were forceful enough and imaginative enough and brought a certain lyricism to the task of leadership, the people would begin to think in a more unified way.

Situation of Women

What President Giscard d'Estaing seemed to be aiming at was a peaceful revolution, a policy of perceptual change at home and a loose confederation in Western Europe. His Cabinet is now at work drafting a new charter on the quality of life. Social security is to be extended to every Frenchman and every Frenchwoman. The new government is discussing a plan for reforming the structure of French companies, and parliament will be asked this fall to pass more liberal laws on divorce, abortion, and contraception.

In a way, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is like President Richard Nixon in his first term, seems

The Optimist

Looking further afield, Giscard d'Estaing sees a different world, which was why he was at seeking difference in his and his political ideas does not force major between the nuclear states but he does expect not oppressive regimes in large parts of the world, and considerable tension and conflicts as a result.

He referred to the philosopher, Teilhard de Chardin, who was born 8 kilometers from Paris. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing at Chardon had said that the remainder of the world he does not expect but the remains of the world, which is a significant amount of body pathology will occur. If large, or up to 200 milligrams of calcium a day is recorded in Skylab, continued. He emphasized that the source of the calcium loss must be determined before treatments can be devised.

A strong hint that the calcium loss was from the lower body came from studies by Dr. John Vogel of the University of California. In Seattle, Dr. Vogel observed that Skylab astronauts lost calcium throughout their 55-day mission. When the team completes studies of the 90-day Skylab-3 mission, space agency doctors may have a clearer idea if the calcium loss stops within a three-month period of time.

Dr. David Winter, the chief of life sciences for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, predicted that drugs, calcium-related medical prob-

Calcium Loss May Be Obstacle in Space Trips

By Lawrence K. Altman

HOUSTON (NYT)—The most extensive series of physiologic experiments conducted in space have confirmed that man can live and work effectively in weightlessness for long periods, but for how long remains an unanswered question.

At a medical conference at the Johnson Space Center here last week, doctors said that loss of calcium from the body may be the chief medical obstacle to long manned flights to Mars and other planets.

Thus far, astronauts have not suffered damage from calcium loss in space. But participants in the conference warned that bones leached of calcium on longer flights could soften to the point where astronauts might break their backs or legs. They could also suffer painful kidney stones that formed as a result of the increased output of calcium in urine.

Dr. David Winter, the chief of life sciences for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, predicted that drugs, calcium-related medical prob-

lems are unlikely to develop during space flights of up to nine months' duration, Dr. Lufwak said. But crews on longer flights, such as a two-year voyage to Mars, would be threatened, he said, "unless protective measures can be developed."

Whereas Dr. Winter, Richard Johnson and other NASA officials minimized the calcium threat, Dr. Charles Charnock of the University of Washington in Seattle observed that "a significant amount of bone pathology will occur" if large, or up to 200 milligrams of calcium a day is recorded in Skylab continued. He emphasized that the source of the calcium loss must be determined before treatments can be devised.

A strong hint that the calcium loss was from the lower body came from studies by Dr. John Vogel of the University of California. In Seattle, Dr. Vogel reported that Skylab astronauts lost calcium but not from bones in their arms. The tests did not include the vertebrae.

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Domestic Bonds

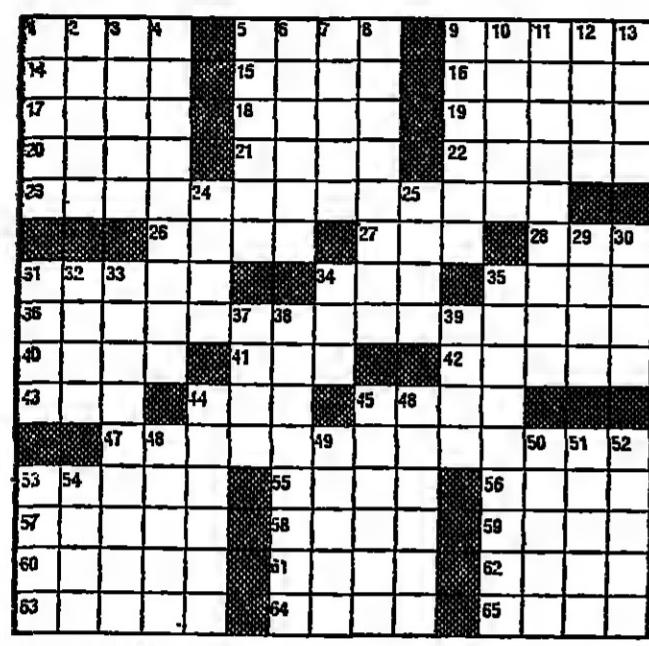
Bonds \$1,000 High Low Last Net
Sales in Price Price Price Price Change

	Bonds	Sales in	High	Low	Last	Net	Change
AirCo 994/67	1	95	95	95	94	-2	
AirPw 994/67	47	54	53	52	52	-2	
AirPw 994/67	51	52	51	50	50	-1	
AirPw 994/67	54	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	55	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	56	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	57	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	58	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	59	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	60	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	61	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	62	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	63	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	64	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	65	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	66	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	67	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	68	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	69	54	53	52	52	-1	
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AirPw 994/67	71	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	72	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	73	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	74	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	75	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	76	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	77	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	78	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	79	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	80	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	81	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	82	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	83	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	84	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	85	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	86	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	87	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	88	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	89	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	90	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	91	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	92	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	93	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	94	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	95	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	96	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	97	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	98	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	99	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	100	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	101	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	102	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	103	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	104	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	105	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	106	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	107	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	108	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	109	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	110	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	111	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	112	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	113	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	114	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	115	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	116	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	117	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	118	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	119	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	120	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	121	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	122	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	123	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	124	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	125	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	126	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	127	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	128	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	129	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	130	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	131	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	132	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	133	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	134	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	135	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	136	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	137	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	138	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	139	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	140	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	141	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	142	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	143	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	144	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	145	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	146	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	147	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	148	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	149	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	150	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	151	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	152	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67	153	54	53	52	52	-1	
AirPw 994/67</td							

CROSSWORD

By Will Wong

ACROSS	
1	Voice
5	Balmy
9	Sucker
14	Move slowly
15	River of Spain
16	Kind of indigestion
17	Matador's foes
18	Kind of rubber
19	Fountain item
20	Small tower
21	Bullets, etc.
22	Icon's need
23	Well classic
26	Petitions
27	Capek work
28	Greek letter
31	Winged
34	Jazz form
35	Fasten
36	Turning point of sorts
40	Paint thinner, for short
41	Chemical suffix
42	Weather word
43	Harem room
44	Taste
45	Egyptian alloy
47	Art "classic"
53	Color
55	Take it easy
56	Dies
57	Worship
58	Dele's opposite
59	Cribbage cards
60	Did a sewing job
61	Fish-eating bird
62	Insect
63	Irritable
64	Show fondness
65	Winos, etc.
67	—line
13	Evergreens
24	Young Gen.
25	Movie extra, for shot
29	Applause
30	Wheeler song
31	Relative of 1 Across
32	Praise
33	Playground injuries
34	Free round, in sports
35	Pool-surface cleanups
37	— my way"
38	Damaged a reputation
39	Pitcher
44	Like pinch-rummers
45	Roll-call entry
46	Sofa
48	Wading bird
49	Paris feature
50	Maine town
51	Moroccan city
52	Aeries
53	City near Wash.
54	Adams



WEATHER

ALGARVE	27	81	CLOUDY
AMSTERDAM	17	68	CLOUDY
ANCONA	14	69	CLOUDY
ATHENS	24	70	CLOUDY
BEIRUT	22	71	CLOUDY
BERGRADE	21	71	CLOUDY
BERLIN	22	72	CLOUDY
BRUSSELS	16	71	RAINY
BUDAPEST	21	70	RAINY
CAIRO	30	72	CLOUDY
CALIFORNIA	20	73	CLOUDY
COPENHAGEN	20	73	FAR
COSTA DEL SOL	26	79	FAR
DUBLIN	15	67	CLOUDY
EDINBURGH	16	68	CLOUDY
ELLENBERG	17	69	CLOUDY
FRANKFURT	19	66	CLOUDY
GENEVA	20	63	CLOUDY
HELSINKI	18	64	CLOUDY
ISTANBUL	22	73	SHOWERS
LAS PALMAS	22	73	FAR

Mutual Funds

New York (AP)—The following quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which the stocks of securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value of sales charge) Friday.

Std Asked Bid Asked Std Asked Bid Asked

Orsted Fd 7.08 N.L. John Hancock Reserv 7.17 7.14

Over 100% Gp 7.08 8.55 Grifth 4.75 5.16

Equi 3.12 3.24 Sigit 5.89 6.40

Over 100% 10.11 10.10 Studeb Fund: Inf Inv 13.41 N.L.

Stoel 6.55 6.55 John Hancock Fund: 10.91 N.L.

Apollo 6.70 7.00 Corp St 6.75 N.L.

John Hancock Fund: Con Lvr 3.67 4.02

Knicker 6.71 7.26 Seaboard Fund: Corp Inv 2.62 2.77

Kidder Peabody 5.1 5.4 6.07 Ultra Inv 4.46 5.11

Kirkland 6.4 6.7 7.00 Fund: Fidelity Inv 5.22 5.41

Loeb 6.88 7.54 Fund: First Inv 6.10 6.70

Macmillan 5.34 5.34 Fund: Grifth 4.89 5.20

MetLife 5.24 5.24 Fund: Investors Inv 5.26 5.50

MetLife 5.24 5.24 Fund: John Hancock Inv 5.26 5.50

MetLife 5.24 5.24 Fund: Mutual Inv 5.26 5.50

MetLife 5.24 5.24 Fund: New Inv 5.26 5.50

MetLife 5.24 5.24 Fund: Paine Inv 5.26 5.50

MetLife 5.24 5.24 Fund: Prudential Inv 5.26 5.50

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Jep M. 150

Advances in U.S. Open

Org Upset in 5 Sets by Vijay Amritraj

By Parton Keese

YORK, Sept. 1 (NYT).—The moment Vijay Amritraj, the tall, courtly Indian, entered the stadium yesterday to meet Borg, the Swedish star, in a second-round at the United States Open championship, the 14,115 had a problem.

players were upsets of wd; Vijay, the upset-makeways, polite, gracious and d; and the fourth-seeded with the blond curls, whose of girl admirers had begun.

partisan faction had its as Amritraj burst to a lead then Borg captured at two sets easily. With efficiently played final set, then came out the match 6-1, 7-5, 3-6, 1-6, 6-3.

Newcombe, 30, was forced to dig in and work for every point against Roche, twice runner-up here before "handicapped" him off the circuit for 18 months. Roche varied the pace and used a lot of his left-handed topspin to keep Newcombe, the reigning WCT champion, from bringing his big serve and volley into play.

The was flashed on the stadium arid, but Vijay never found it afterward.

at 20 years younger man duplicated his first year when he beat Rod also seeded No. 4, in an round, also on a Saturday in five sets.

It was a difference, he said yesterday. "Last wasn't nervous. Today, Borg, I was terrible."

ing up steam by getting nuble and then escaping Dan Smith, seeded No. 3, in four sets from Frewen of South Africa; Roscoe, a five-set victor over Taylor of Britain, and Ilie of Romania, who fought to top Ray Barth in five

second-round action today; Connors was the 22nd to beat, over Bentong in its sets while Chris Evert, if he'll marry, continued winning run.

Open Results

SATURDAY'S MATCHES

Men's Singles
(Second Round)

Smith, d. Steve McMillan, 6-4, 6-1; Nastase, d. Ray Barth, 6-4, 6-1; Vijay Amritraj, Borg, 6-1, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3; Stachowiak, d. Paul Haarhuis, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Ivan Lendl, 7-5, 6-1, 6-4; John Alexander, 6-4, 6-1; Tony Roche, 6-4, 6-1; Carmichael, 6-4, 6-1; Rosander, d. Roger Taylor, 6-4, 6-1; Brian Riedel, d. Brad, 6-4, 6-2; Garry Rouse, d. Gerald Battick, 7-5, 6-4; Metreveli, d. Vladimír Žemek, 6-4, 6-2; Tom Kooy, 6-4, 6-2; Davidson, 6-3, 7-5, 7-6; John, d. Juan Gisbert, 6-2, 6-7, 1-6; Anand Agurariah, d. Manuel, 6-4, 6-2; Peter German, 6-4, 7-5, 7-6; Tony Roche, d. Parun, 6-4, 6-1; Mark Cox, 6-4, 6-2; Ken Rosewall, 6-4, 6-2; Eddie Laskoski, d. Gyorgy Kovács, 6-4, 7-6; George Coven, 6-4, 7-6; George's Singles
(Second Round)

Mappin, d. Francisco Durr, 7-5, 6-3; Hoot, d. Mike Jaszewski, 6-3, 6-2; Koenig, d. Pat Palkner, 6-3, 6-2; Kerr, d. Steve McMillan, 6-3, 6-2; Koenig, d. Simonson, 6-4, 6-2; Carter, d. Ceci Martínez, 7-5, 6-4; Hogan, d. Lindsay Beaven, 6-2; Curtis Everett, 6-4, 6-2; Hwang, d. Rommel Chama, d. Tiana, 6-3, 6-4; Julie Heldman, d. James, 6-4, 6-3; Julie Jean King, 6-4, 6-1.

(First Round)

Connors, d. Steve McMillan, 6-4, 6-1; Bentong, d. Tom Kooy, 6-4, 6-2; John, d. Juan Gisbert, 6-2, 6-7, 1-6; Anand Agurariah, d. Manuel, 6-4, 6-2; Peter German, 6-4, 7-5, 7-6; Tony Roche, d. Parun, 6-4, 6-1; Mark Cox, 6-4, 6-2; Ken Rosewall, 6-4, 6-2; Eddie Laskoski, d. Gyorgy Kovács, 6-4, 7-6; George Coven, 6-4, 7-6; George's Singles
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Connors, d. Steve McMillan, 6-4, 6-1; Bentong, d. Tom Kooy, 6-4, 6-2; John, d. Juan Gisbert, 6-2, 6-7, 1-6; Anand Agurariah, d. Manuel, 6-4, 6-2; Peter German, 6-4, 7-5, 7-6; Tony Roche, d. Parun, 6-4, 6-1; Mark Cox, 6-4, 6-2; Ken Rosewall, 6-4, 6-2; Eddie Laskoski, d. Gyorgy Kovács, 6-4, 7-6; George Coven, 6-4, 7-6; George's Singles
(Second Round)

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